

# On a new species of *Dermaptera* from Ceylon

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## INTRODUCTION.

Recently, I came across a ♂ specimen from Ceylon, in the collections of the Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta, determined by M. Burr as *Diplatys gerstaeckeri* (Dohrn). The genitalia, on examination revealed that it belongs to a new species, which is being described below.

The species has been named after my colleague Dr. Santosh Kumar Tandon.

## PYGIDICRANOIDEA.

### DIPLATYIDAE.

#### *Diplatys santoshi* nov. sp. (figs. 1-4).

Holotype ♂, Peradeniya, Ceylon (Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta).

Description. ♂: General colour testaceous brown; head somewhat darker; eyes black. Pubescence fine, sparse.

Head triangular, frons raised, hind margin emarginate, transverse suture obliterated but median suture short, distinct; post-ocular carina fairly distinct but dying out a little before posterior margin. Eyes prominent, longer than genae. Antennae broken—right basal and nine segments on the left, remaining—; 1st segment stout, clavate, slightly shorter than 2nd to 4th together and the distance between the antennal bases; 3rd long, cylindrical, slightly longer than 4th but shorter than 5th; 4th subconical, remaining slightly longer than 5th, gently contracted basally and expanded apically. Pronotum longer than broad, gently narrowed posteriorly, anterior margin convex, sides

straight, converging posteriorly, hind margin subtruncate; median sulcus fairly distinct; prozona weakly raised and metazona flat. Elytra and wings well developed, smooth, hind margin of former obliquely subtruncate. Abdomen long, cylindrical, convex, parallel sided, smooth, sides of segments rounded. Penultimate sternite transverse, hind margin bi-sinuate with median lobe obtuse. Ultimate tergite transverse, gently contracted posteriorly, disc convex, hind margin tri-sinuate. Forceps with branches simple, almost straight, depressed, at base above with a short ridge, tapering backwards, apices pointed and gently hooked; internal margin finely crenulate. Genitalia as seen in the figure (fig. 4).

♀ : Unknown.

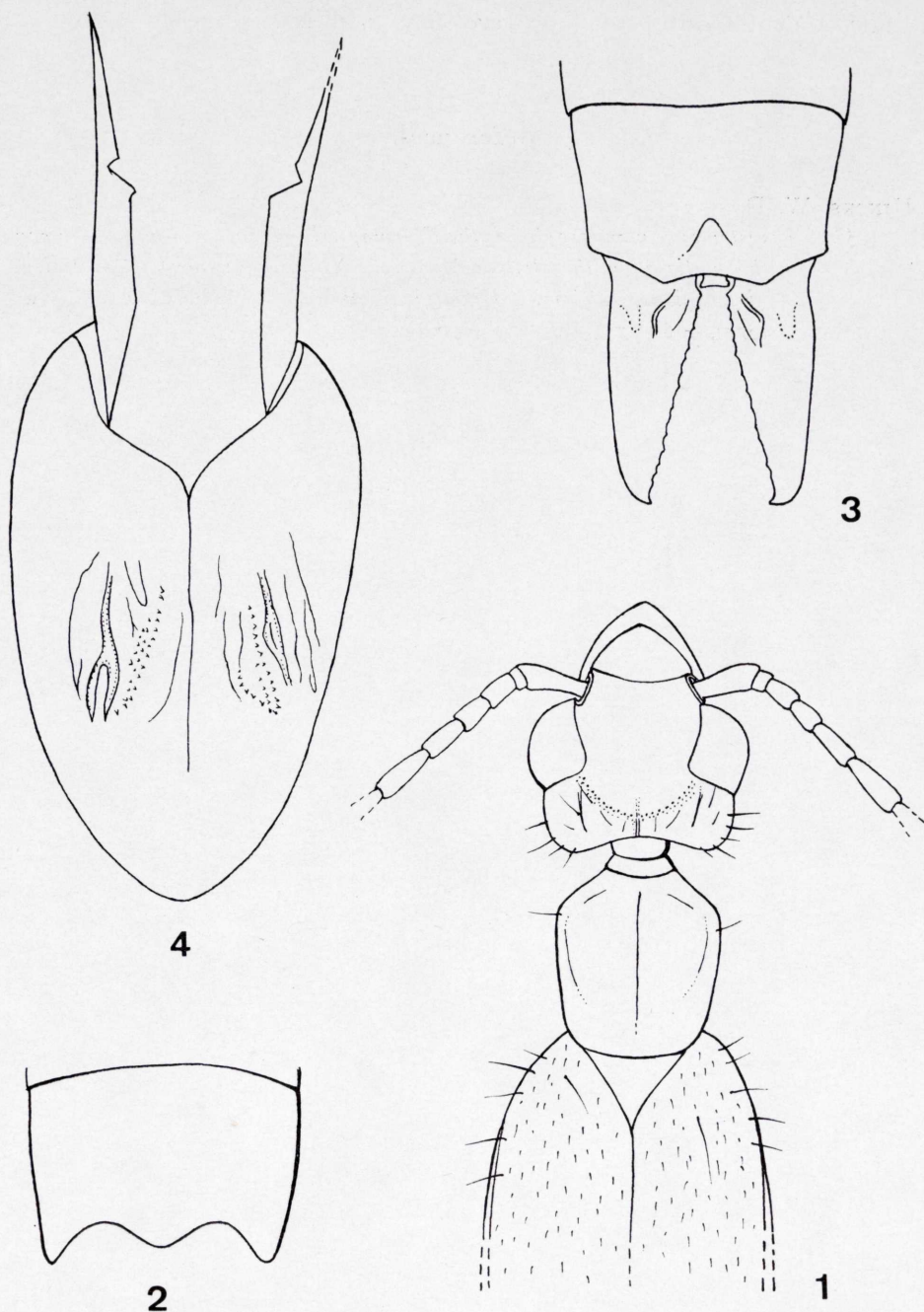
Holotype ♂	Measurements (in mm.)
Length of head ... ..	1.1
Length of pronotum ... ..	1.0
Width of pronotum ... ..	0.9
Length of elytra ... ..	2.1
Length of wings ... ..	0.9
Length of body ... ..	6.7
Length of forceps ... ..	0.7

Material examined: Ceylon, Peradeniya, Holotype ♂, Regd. No. 6201/16, 27.VII.1910, Det. by M. Burr as *Diplatys gerstaeckeri* (Dohrn) [no further data]; genitalia mounted between two coverslips and pinned with the specimen and deposited in the Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta.

#### DISCUSSION.

This species belongs to *Greeni*-Group (Hincks, 1955, p. 96) and comes close to *D. propinquus* Hincks and *D. ernesti* Burr, both from Ceylon, but differs from the former by the short distal process of parameres which lack the internal tooth, and from the latter in having the pronotum slightly longer than broad and distinct parameral incision.





Figs. 1-4.—*Diplatys santoshi* nov. sp., holotype ♂: 1) head, pronotum and a portion of elytra (× 30); 2) penultimate sternite; 3) ultimate tergite and forceps (× 50); 4) genitalia (× 60).

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### References.

HINCKS, W. D.

1955. *A systematic monograph of the Dermaptera of the world based upon the material in the British Museum (Natural History), Part I. Pygidicranidae, subfamily Diplatyinae*, British Museum (Natural History), 132 págs., 167 figs. London.